RUSSIAN DISASTERS.

THE TURKS ACTING ON THE OFFENSIVE. THREE IMPORTANT POSITIONS W.:ESTED FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE LOM.

Mehemet Ali reports that he attacked the Russians on Thursday, and drove them from the village of Karahassanler. The fighting was desperate. The same evening two other columns, Mehemet Ali says, crossed the Lom, and drove the Russians from Haidarayaz. The line of battle extended fifteen miles. The attack was designed to force the Russians back toward the Danube, by intercepting their communications with the forces at Tirnova. The victory is not of a decisive character. It reflects, however, great credit on the Turkish arms. In Armenia the Russians are now between the Turkish Army and Alexandropol. A Russian detachment is striving to capture Sukum Kaleh, where the Turks have made a lodgment.

GREAT BATTLE AT KARAHASSANLER. THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE LOW DRIVEN FROM THE VILLAGE-A VICTORY GAINED, ALSO, BY AHMED EYOUB-HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

Mehemet Ali telegraphs as follows: "On Thursday morning, strong columns of our troops from Rasgrad and Surinassouhler attacked the Russians near the village of Karahassanler. The fighting was desperate. The village was taken and retaken several times, but finally carried by the Turks. The enemy was defeated, and retreated in disorder, pursued by our troops. About five o'clock in the evening two other columns from Surinassouhler crossed the Lom and forced the enemy to abandon Haidarayaz and fall back on Pop. My headquarters are at Sekar, from whence I proceed to-morrow to join Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who is encamped at Karahassanler. The troops engaged at Karahassanler were the Rasgrad and Eski Djuma divisions. They captured a cannon, four ammunition wagons, 2,000 rifles, a large quantity of uniforms and military equipments. Baker Pasha greatly distinguished himself. We lost 3,000 killed wounded, and the Russians 4,000. [Karabassauler and Haidarayaz seem to be identical with Karassan and Haidarkoi of the maps. Pop doubtless means Popskoi, where, according to previous telegrams, the Russians have a strong defensive position.]

THREE BUSSIAN POSITIONS CAPTURED. LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877.

Reuter's Shumla dsipatch says the fighting lasted fine hours. The positions carried by the Turks on the right bank of the Lom are Telibeler, Spahilar and Karahassanler.

MEHEMET ALI COMMANDING IN PERSON. MANCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

A telegram was received by The Guardian this afternoon, stating that the expected battle along the line of the Lom from Aghaslar to Torlak commenced Thursday and continued all day. Mehemet Ali Pasha commanded the Turks in person, and attacked the Russians at three points. So far the

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877. A telegram from Shumla, dated yesterday, anngunces that the column of Salim Pasha had advanced from Eski Djuma and crossed the River Lom, near Agpaslar, driving back the Russians, who, after a short resistance, retreated from the river. Nedjib Pasha has advanced from Rasgrad towards Toriak, repulsing the Russians and capturing two guns. A great battle is believed to be imminent. The Turks are assuming the offensive along the whole

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877.

The correspondent of The Times with the Turkish Army telegraphs the following description of Thursday's battle, apparently made from personal obser-

Early this morning Nediib Pasha advanced from Adakeny, near Rasgrad, with three brigades, two batteries of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry and one brigade of infantry reserve. Mehemet Ali and Prince Hassan took up a position with their staff on a high hill immediately north of Yenikoi, which commands an uninterrupted view from Rasgrad to beyond Osman Bazar. The Russians from their batteries behind Sadana opened fire about 9 o'clock on the advancing Turks. Nedjib steadily advanced and entered the burning village of Sadana by 11:30 o'clock. The retreating Russians were hotly pressed. They retired precipitately to Pasha created a diversion by attacking Haidarnoi. The Russians had a battery of three guns to their right near Haidorkoi. They made splendid practice at the advancing Turks and Egyptians, but these cleverly opened out and advanced to the right and left of the village in a really workmanlike style.

THE CONFLICT WIDENING The engagement now became general and extended over some fifteen miles. A heavy and continned roll of fire of skirmishers was heard along all the ridges from Basisliler to near Sadana. By 4 o'clock Karassan was in flames. The Russians gradually gave way and the Turks redoubled the energy of their attack. At five o'clock the enemy were scampering out of Haidarkoi, and horses were trotting up to take the guns out of the battery. The Turkish battery was making splendid practice and fired just as the guns were taken off. One gun was struck with the last shell. The Turks cheered and dashed through the blazing village and away to the left to Popskoi like a pack of bounds. The Russian camps were hastily cleared out, two guns covering their retreat and making excellent practice. But the Turks and Egyptians still scampered over the ground in fine

The Russians were now at full retreat in every direction, and by sunset the Turks had proved for the second time not only capable of meeting the Russians in the open, but also of driving them from their strongly entrenched positions. In ten days the Russians have lost the magnificent double positions of the Lom and the Kara-Lom.

What may next happen no one knows. It is impossible to tell what forces the Russians had engaged, nor can their losses as yet be estimated. Probably they were not heavy except around Karassan by which name this engagement will be designated

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN. SURUM KALEH TO BE ATTACKED-TURKS REPULSED.

KURUKDERE, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877. A Russian official dispatch dated yesterday says: The Russian troops continue to advance towards Sukum Kaleh. Gen. Alchasoff's column crossed the river Kelassuri on the 8th inst. His advanced guard occupied Agdeschagowa. The advanced column of Gen. Bibitsch's force from the river Marucha arrived on the 24th inst. at the village of

Zibeldinskoi. The Turks, having received reinforcements, are fortifying Sukum Kaleh and the neigh-

Ismailoff at Igdyz was attacked on the 24th inst. by | patricians. There was no order to pillage issued. a superior Turkish force, which was, however, re- It was as if the understanding was general by an pulsed. On the 28th three Turkish columns made a intuition. The Bulgarians had played their hand, fresh attack upon our troops, front and flank. Not- and lost, and the instant this was evident the Moswithstanding their immense numerical superiority, the Turks were repulsed after a five hours' engagement, with the loss of 400 men. The Russian losses were insignificant."

THE RUSSIANS CHANGING GROUND.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877. A Renter telegram from Erzerum says the Russians have changed their position, and are now between the Turkish Army and Alexandropel. They have evacuated their camp at Baldirvan, and are withdrawing from that neighborhood.

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA HESITATING.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877. A Vienna dispatch to The Times confirms the report that the Servians are hesitating. It says Russia has refused to conclude a formal treaty with either Servia or Roumania, as by so doing she would she has been careful not to do in advance of the rest content to enter into the war, trusting merely to the Czar's word that all would be right. Prince Milan is quite ready to do likewise, but Minister Ristics delays by insisting on a formal convention. He probably does not expect to carry his point, but wishes to make the best possible bargain for Servia, and also delay intervention till a time when it would not expose Servia to so much risk as at

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has delivered a note reminding the Powers that Turkey, at the years of age. The fair city, set on a hill, used to onclusion of the late Servian war, neglected the opportunity of rendering Servia harmless at their request, and stating that in case Servia should again take up arms, Turkey would not consider herself forty villages are blackened ash-heaps, foul from bound hereafter to treat her with the same moderation, and would only consult her own military and political interests.

THE MONTENEGRINS ADVANCING.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

A dispatch to The Times from Ostrok, dated Au gust 30, says: "The Montenegrin camp was moved today to the plain between Nicsics and the Duga Pass, in consequence of an attempt to relieve the city from Gatchko being apprehended."

HORRORS OF THE WAR IN ROUMELIA. THE CHRISTIANS INCITED TO REVOLT BY THE PRES-

ENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS-OLD SCORES PAID OFF-BLOODY REPRISALS BY THE TURKS-ESEI SAGURA GIVEN UP TO PLUNDER-AMERICAN MISSIONARIES RESPECTED.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8 .- The rich valley of the Maritza is becoming a desert. The Bulgarian insurrection of last year involved the total destruction of about fifteen villages on the skirts of the mountains along the western part of the valley, besides the partial ruin of many others. The present war is wiping out of existence a whole list of places in other parts of the valley. As seen as Gen. Ghourko's cavalry had spread over the country on this side of the Balkans, the Bulgariaus were invited to revolt, and the panic of the Turks gave them boldness to do so. They committed themselves, heart and soul, to the Russian cause, established their little local governments, levied upon Moslem houses for expen-ses, tried by drum-head court-martial such old tyrants as they could catch; they organized a police and an army. Everything succeeded, and the revolt seemed so pleasant a thing that even in Philippopolisone week ago, the Bulgarians were on the point of attempting a rising under the very eyes of the Pasha. But there came a change. Turkish troops arrived from every side and swept over the country. The Russians assembled their scattered forces and deserted their Bulgarian allies, and the wretched villagers fought to the death when they found they could not flee. The Bulgarians had fortified positions at Karlevo and at Sapot, at the entrance of the Troyan Pass, but surrendered before the Turkish artillery fire. Near Chirpan, the poor people, with their new flag, their new ritles and their new swords, made a stand, in hopes that the Russians would somehow intervene, But they were not able to hold out an hour, and fled in dire dismay to islands in the Maritza River, where no possible aid can reach them, and they must starve into submission at once. At Eski Saghra, the Rusin wild delight threw away their fez caps and donned their new black sheepskin shakos, and gave themselves up to all manuer of demonstrations of joy-because Turkish rule was over for them. They established, a government here too, raised volunteers and equipped a local police force. The rabble pillaged houses and shops of the Moslems-for the hour for reprisals had now

The Bulgarian Provisional Government at Eski Saghra, as soon as constituted, hanged six Turks and shot four others, after trial by court-martial, for firing from their houses upon the troops. Next day others were executed, and the nex .ay, also, the formalities of trial being less in eac se, until, at last, Turks were taken out of the cital killed by any Bulgarian who chose to do so, v. hout form of trial. Ten Turks in one batch were so disposed of, the executioners hacking them down with swords so dull that three or four blows were needed in each case. At the same time an order was issued prohibiting the sale of food to Turks, the object being to starve the __into a surrender of their stock of secret-ed arms. At last, however, an order read in all the burches prohibited summary executions, and this stopped the killing of Turks, after perhaps a hundred executions had taken place. The city was then pretty quiet, but on Tuesday, July 31, the battle of Eski aghra began, and by noon the Turkish shells began to fall among the houses, and the whole fabric of Bulgarian Government went to pieces. The Bulgarians had been alarmed by the firing ten miles east, the day before, and had anxiously questioned the Russian General, who reassured them with the statement that everything was going well. It was also understood that notice would be given to them if the Turkish advance should prove strong enough to force a retreat of the Russians. As soon as the shells began to howl through the streets there was a great movement in retreat of Bulgarians, with their families and goods. The Russians, however, drove them back into the city at the point of the bayonet again and again, not choosing to be encumbered in retreat by such a mass. Only forty minutes before the Turkish skirmishers entered the streets were the Russian sentinels removed, so that the Bulgarians could leave the town. Then ensued a fearful stampede of the frightened crowd. All the joy and all the folly of the previous week made the collapse from hope to terror more complete. The mass of flying wagons with men, women and children chocked the narrow pass which leads from Eski Saghra north to the Kasanlik Valley, and then the Turkish artillery increased the elevation of its guns, and, firing over the town with deadly accuracy, dropped its shells into the writhing mass in The Bulgarian volunteers, who were fighting in line outside, had orders to defend the town, and never received any instructions to desist. So they fell back upon the town, fighting, and continued stubbornly to fight in the stree.s, inflicting

serious loss on the Turkish advance, receiving and asking no opportunity to surrender. THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION BEGUN.

As the Turkish troops approached the city, the Moslem inhabitants began to issue forth from their hiding places. They hardly paused, however, to greet the troops who had delivered them. In fact, before the troops had fairly entered the place, the Moslem citizens brought out axes and began to break in the doors of all Bulgarian houses. Now was the opportunity to satisfy the covetings of years. Now was the time to revel in riches of the proud old failing timbers. Loss estimated at \$97,000.

lems had their turn. It took hardly ten minutes to break in the doors of 500 houses. A rush was made for the residences of the richest nabobs, which were cleared out before the rabble undertook the syste matic spoliation of every house which followed. There was a continuous and rapid fire of musketry going on all over the city at the same time. The Turks say that the Bulgarians fired from houses and churcaes upon the troops. There are no Bulgarians left to give their side of the story. All Bulgarian men seemed to be killed at sight, as if by arrangement. Women and children were spared as a general thing. But the hideous pillage, and the firing and the shricks and the shouts continued all night, and great districts of the city were burning, as if all the other horrors were not enough. At daylight Sulieman Pasha ordered all Moslems and Jews-whom the Turks protect as if they were their own peopleacknowledge them as independent powers, which to leave the place, since his contemplated operations did not include any such thing as the of Europe. The Prince of Roumania has been defence of Eski Saghra. So the Turks loaded up their loot and their women and children on wagons

and went to the nearest railway station, followed

by what seemed an endless train of Bulgarian

women and children who had lost all. These could

see, in the Turkish wagons, goods stolen from their

homes, but they might not dare ask for them. Eski

Saghra was left to the flames, and in its streets and

in the surrounding villages the rattle of rifles was

constant for three or four days. There seemed to be

a purpose to kill every Bulgarian male over ten

look out over a plain which teemed with a busy

peasantry in fertile fields. Now, from the seared

and blistered hill, you look over the plain, and its

the hand of death. The attempt to ameliorate the condition of the Christians of this part of Turkey by war is not a brilliant success, and the mismanagement which armed these Bulgarians, and encouraged them to desperate fighting against their rulers, and then deserted them in their hour of sore need was a terrible crime. No one will ever know the exact loss of life at Eski Saghra. Seven thousand women and children of its Christian population are dependent on charity in Adrianople to-day. These people believe all of their male relatives to have been killed. This, however, is hardly so, since many Bulgarian men escaped with

the Russians. But the City of Eski Saghra is entirely wiped out of existence. THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES SAFE. Two American missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Bond

and Marsh, with their wives and five small children were in Eski Saghra during the sacking of the place. I have seen them, and they tell me that at one time they sheltered some poor wretches who were in danger at the hands of the Bulgarian mob, and that, when the edict prohibiting the sale of food to Moslemswas in force, they also fe i some of their Moslem neighbors. In consequence of this and other bindnesses, their Moslem neighbors rallied around them during the destruction of the city, and saved their lives. The kindness of these Turks can be better appreciated in view of the fact that it was exercised at the cost of a tremendous self denial, for not a man of them but longed to be at work looting. These Turks had supplied axes in their hands, to break open doors, and they could not refrain from occasional raids for loot on neighboring Bulgarian houses, waile they were defending from pillage the American families. At one time, the Circassians drew their swords and came at the missionaries to kill them, but these Turks with stood them, and, between entrenties and resistence, kept the ruffians away, although in one case the missionaries had to pay a Circassian \$60, gold, as ransom. The Turks then got word to the Governor of the city, who at once came to see the missionaries, and provided them with a guard of regular soldiers, which kept off all marauders, and thirty or more Bulgarians were saved from death in their house. These missionaries lost everything they possessed however, by the fire, escaping to the railroad with only the clothes they had on, and on the road sleeping for three nights on bare ground, and living on raw wheat. They have come through a terrible experience, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that, by standing at their posts, they made a little haven of refuge for both Turks and Bulgarians, and up to for counsel and comfort. I judge that the missionaries are not entirely cast down as, when one was mentioning the loss of his sermons, I overheard the other reply, "Yes, the destruction of Eski Saghra has thus caused a loss to the whole Christian world, as well as to the benighted heathen!"

THE FLAG OF THE PROPHET. There have been many rumors here that the holy flag of the Prophet would be brought out as a rallying point for the whole nation, in view of the aspect of affairs. In fact, it is said that the Sultan has so long resisted the pressure of the people for this, that the venerable flag has three times undertaken to shame him by going forth of its own accord by a flight from the window. For ten days the Christians of this city have been in terror by reason of this rumor, as they believe that the appearance of the flag would be the signal for a general attack on Christians. Three times my servants have come to me with white faces to say that such a day had been fixed for the massacre-the breadman said so-and every time they put unshaken faith in the new computation of dates, like the Adventists in matters of the end of the world. The Turks, also, are in terror much of the time, lest the Christians rise and massaere them. Thus many of the people of this city lead lives that are wretched from fear. The flag which has caused such terror in the kitchens of Constantinople-the Sanjak-i-Sherif it is called-is an nnocent piece of rotten and faded silk, which used to be covered with sacred writings, and once was green in color. The only legible word remaining upon it is "Aleni" (world), which appears in a secluded fold near the staff. This flag is never unfurled-nor, indeed, can be, from rottenness-a characteristic which moralists may use for the basis of a simile connected with the nation to whom the flag belongs. The flag is kept rolled on its staff and covered with a green satin cover, the whole packed away in a gold or gilded box. When the holy standard is to be brought out, it is carried in its green cover through the streets of Constantinople, and, after the city walls are passed, it is "in the field." It is then stowed away in the gilded box once more, and this is carried with the army, much as the Jews used to take the Ark of the Covenant to the wars. When it is in the field every Moslem is in duty bound to go to the wars. It is not, commonly, a signal for a general attack on Christians, although it does mean that no quarter will be given in battle. The danger of its display is, that the people, being called upon in a general way to make war, do so each after his own style. The bringing out of the great flag in this war would be an abrogation of the Geneva Convention for the amelioration of suffering on the battle-

HOPES OF E. L. DAVENPORT'S RECOVERY. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.-A dispatch received this morning from Canton, Penn., states that Mr. E. L. Davenport, the actor, passed an easy night, and under existing circumstances, strong hopes are enter-tained by his physicians of his recovery. CANTON, Penn., Aug. 31.-Mr. Davenport is stronger this evening and resting easy.

DISASTEROUS TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31 .- A heavy storm passed over Gillman, Ill., yesterday, prostrating a number of houses. The flouring mills of John B. Grayson & Son were completely destroyed. One mill hand was killed by

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

INSPECTORS DETECTED IN FAVORITISM AND EX-TOATION-NAVAL OFFICER CORNELL-THE OURS-TION OF REORGANIZATION TO BE DISPOSED OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 31 .- Repeated complaints have been received at the Treasury Department from passengers arriving in New-York from abroad, that great favoritism was shown to certain persons in the examination of their personal baggage, while the trunks of others were subjected to the most rigid inspection, and duties in excess of those required by law were sometimes levied upon their contents. So frequent were these reports that the Secretary of the Treasury sent a special agent to New-York to make a secret investigation. The result of his inquiry was the discovery that at least six inspectors of passengers, baggage been guilty of the offences they were accused of, or had accepted bribes for the passage of baggage without examination. The report of the agent gives many examples of this kind of favoritism. For instance, a gentleman with his wife, two children and two servants, landed at New-York, bringing with them twenty trunks, containing large quantities of baggage, much of which was by law subject to duty. Not a single one of these trunks was opened, and not a cent of duty was collected. Two ladies, who arrived at about the same time, with only four or five trunks, were required to \$1,200 on articles some of which are not believed to have been subject to duty under the law. In no case discovered was the bribe received large, but in many instances the inspectors were paid \$20, \$25 and \$50, and in such nstances no duty was imposed on the baggage owned by passengers who paid it. Orders will be immediately issued for the removal of these six inspectors. Two of them have already telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury, indicating a desire to resign, but it is believed that no resignations will be accepted, as it is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to make an example of those who have been guilty of these irregular practices. It was remarked at the Treasury Department to-day that no information had been received tending to show that the inspectors guilty of this criminal favoritism had been acting under orders from superior officers, and one communications from any of them defending their course have been received-

Chief of Special Freasury Agents Tingle, went to New-York last night, for the purpose of examining into the "charges and commission" cases which have been under consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury for some time. These cases consist of the claims of merchants for duties illegally exacted many years ago, and for which judgments against the United States have been obtained. The greater portion of these claims have already been paid, but their liquidation was suspended by Secretary Sherman some time ago. Special Agent Tingle's report will probably be made the ground of future action

on the part of the Secretary.

The reports of a serious misunderstanding between the President and Naval Officer Cornell, on account of the latter's neglect to resign either his position in the Custom House or his place on the National and State Republican Committees are, to say the least, premature. Mr. Cornell has had no official commu nication either with the President or with the Sec retary of the Treasury upon the subject: but it is understood that in private letters written to friends in this city and shown to the President, he has disclaimed any intention of making an issue with the President on the subject of his civil service order. The opinion that some tacit understanding exist between the President and Mr. Cornell prevails among those in Washington best informed on the subject, and it is believed that if no general overauling of the Custom House is made before the New-York Republican State Convention meets, and Mr. Cornell at that time still remains in the Naval Office, he will, after calling the State Convention to order, tender to it his resignation as Chairman of the State Committee. In any event members of the Administration, who certainly ought to know, express the belief that no controversy will arise be tween the President or the Secretary of the Treasury and Cornell over the civil service order. The report current on the streets here this afternoon, and in The Evening Star, that the order for Cornell's suspension was given by the Cabinet to

day, is untrue. The reorganization of the New-York Custom House, and the appointment of new men to the most impo-taut positions in it—such as those of Collecto , Surveyor and Naval Officer—was incidentally meutioned in the Cabinet meeting to-day; but its formal consideration was postponed until next week, in order that it may be discussed in the presence of Secretary Evarts, who is expected to return on Monday or Tuesday. It is at least certain that no onclusion has yet been reached by the President and his Cabinet on this subject; but there is now every indication that it will be disposed of before the President starts on his Western and Southern tour, either by a request to the prominent officers of the New-York Custom House to tender their resignations, or a decision to allow all of them except Surveyor Sharpe, who term of office has expired, to remain until after the meeting of Congress.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. DISTILLED SPIRITS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877. A statement was to-day submitted to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau showing the following facts in regard to distilled spirits—other than brandy produced from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively-as follows: Quantity of spirits in bond July the straight of the straight of spirits in bond July 1, 1876, 12,984,896 gallons. Quantity of spirits in bond July 1, 1877, 13,416,615 gallons. Quantity of spirits produced during year ended July 1, 1876, 57, 959,647 gallons. Quantity of spirits produced during year ended July 1, 1877, 59,912,268 gallons. Quantity f spirits, tax-paid, during year ended July 1, 1876, 56, 989,389 gallons. Quantity of spirits, tax paid, during year ended July 1, 1877, 56,848,525 gallons. Tax reaved during year ended Jaty 1, 1876, \$50,551,195 30. ceived during year ended July 1, 1879, \$50,501,195 36.

Tax received during year ended July 1, 1877, \$51,161,664 30. The quantity of distilled spirits removed from distillery warehouses for export during the year ended June 30, 1875, was 587,413 gallons; the quantity so re-June 30, 1875, was 597,413 gallons: the quantity so removed during the year ended June 30, 1876, was 1,308,500 gallons, and the quantity so removed during the year ended June 30, 1877, was 2,529,528 gallons—an increase of 1,220,628 gallons over the quantity removed for export during the fiscal year 1876, and an increase of 1,942,115 gallons over that so removed during the fiscal year 1875. The increase in exportations appears to be in consequence of the increased demand for alcohol in Europe and South America.

HONORS TO THE LATER E. L. STARTON.

HONORS TO THE LATE E. L. STANTON. The Bar Association of the District of Coumbia held a meeting in their rooms in this city to-day to take appropriate action in respect to the death of Edto take appropriate action in respect to the death of Ed-win I. Stanton. Remarks were made by R. T. Merrick, President of the Association, and N. Wilson, A. G. Rid-die, Thomas J. Dutant, J. Hubbey Ashton and R. K. El-liott. A committee, appointed for that purpose, re-ported appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The association then voted to attend the fu-neral of Mr. Stanton in a body, and to call a special meet-ing of the Bar of the city on the 22d of September for the purpose of giving all its members an opportunity to tes-tify their respect for the memory of Mr. Stanton. DEDICATION OF THE NEW HEBREW SYNAGOGUE

The synagogue of the Washington Hebrew ongregation in this city, recently rebuilt, was dedicated this evening with the appropriate services of the Jewish faith. Many prominent persons were in the congrega-tion. President Hayes, who promised to attend, was prevented from doing so by official business, and sent a message explaining his regret at being unable to fulfill his promise. The dedication sermon was preached by Rabbi B. Szold of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877. is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of August as compared with the corresponding period of last

year: National bank notes disposed of during the month: Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the Bank of issue, \$15,108,700; notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$3,736,100; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States, \$1,018,900. Total for August, 1877, \$17,863,700. Total for August, 1876, \$22,523,000. Decrease, \$4,659,300.

the railroads over which troops were transported during the late labor troubles, are entitled to con troops were used to protect railroad property. This opinion is in accordance with the precedent established during the late war. The Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster-General to hold the bills for such transportation until all of the railroad companies have presented their claims, when he will give a formal opinion on the question raised.

Postmantacco

Postmaster-General Key has not received a single letter from the South criticizing his New-England speeches, but he has received many letters from that section—both from friends and strangers—approving the liberal sentiments he expressed. Democratic Members of Congress who write to him express very kindly feelings towards the Administration.

The Superintendent of the Government Printing-office has issued a circular to Senators and Representatives requesting them not to lend their influence in behalf of any person seeking appointment in the Government Printing-office as he intends in the future to run the office according to his judgment.

Attorney-General Devens has given an adverse opinion to the New Idria Mining Company's request that the ques. tion of the title to the quicksilver mine be reopened be-fore the Interior Department. This will leave this cele-prated cause to be settled by the Courts and Congress. Theophilus Gaines, recently appointed United States Attorney for Montana, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the President.

A TOWN BURNED.

TEN BLOCKS OF BUSINESS AND DWELLING HOUSES DESTROYED AT PARIS, MO,-THE WORK OF A

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31 .- The Globe-Democrat' special dispatch from Paris, Mo., to-day, states that a fire broke out about one o'clock this afternoon in the City Saloon, and spread rapidly on the east, west and north sides of the public square, until about ten blocks of business houses and dwellings were consumed, including three hotels, the post-office, telegraph and express offices. The less is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Many families are without shelter, and several lives are reported to have been lost. It is said that a man named Taylor set fire to the City Saloon by pouring oil on the floor and igniting it with the remark that he would "burn the d-d town." He was arrested and lodged in jail. There was only one fire engine in town, and the water gave out, leaving the city at the mercy of the flames, The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

Paris is a thriving post town, the capital of Monroe County, on the middle fork of Salt River, seventy miles north by east of Jefferson City. It is situated in a rich farming district, which abounds in coal.

THE BROKEN CHICAGO BANK.

ITS CONDITION WORSE THAN AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31 .- An examination of the affairs of the State Savings Institution begins to show that the condition of its assets and liabilities are worse than which were made by former estimates. Apparently not more than \$600,000 realized from all sources. The records of the bank shows that, two days prior to making the that failure was imminent-several of the directors who and returned to them and the stock turned over to the Bank. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Spencer or from

Bank. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Spencer or from the missing cashier and his assistant, Buckley. In view of the frauds perpetrated by Mr. Spencer, who has evidently swindled the bank out of a milition of dollars or more, his return may not be expected.

The run upon the Facility Bank continued to-day, but it was quite light, but little money being paid out. The flarry will doubtless die out by Saunday. The proposed mass meeting on behalf of the creditors of the State banks, called for to-morrow night, is greatly talked about. There is considerable feeling against the assignee, Col. Taylor, which seems to have increased greatly to-day, and it is thought that at the mass meeting to-morrow might proposals will be submitted to have Col. Taylor removed and some other person substituted in his place.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A MASTER APPOINTED TO TAKE THE WRITTEN VOTE OF THE BONDHOLDERS IN REGARD TO REORGAN-IZATION-JUDGE DILLON VINDICATED.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 31,-The United States Circuit Court has been in session three days, considering the famous Iowa Central Railroad case. Counse from New-York and Philadelphia, and from various parts of the State were present. The Court confirmed the sale of the road to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the benefit of the bondholders, and ordered a deed made accordingly. Three new companies were formed by the different factions of the bondholders, one known as the Cate party and the others as the Cowdry and the Gitlan parties. Each was desirous of being granted power to reorganize as the company to which This matter the Court referred, to be determined by the written vote of the bondholders, and appointed a Master to take such vote and report. Judges billon and Love taen, in presence of the parties and counsel and with the record before them, called attention to the charges against Judge Dillon, which have been published and instigated by Isaae M. Cate, of Boston. By the record the falsity of the charges was demonstrated, and the counsel in the case when certain statements in the publication of Cate were called to their attention, pronounced them false on the spot. The Bar have held a meeting looking toward proper action against the authors of these assaults at the next regular term of the Court. Judge Love fully sustained Judge Dillon.

An appeal was taken to the Suprama Court of the the trustees should be ordered to convey the property.

Ollon.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the inited States from the order confirming the sale by the

THE DEPARTED PROPHET.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL-GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH.

SALT DAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 31 .- The body of Brigham Young will lie in state from 9 o'clock to-mor-row morning until 11 o'clock Sunday morning, when the funeral will take place. The body has been embalmed, and will be buried in the vault of his private cometery, near his late residence. Special trains will arrive here on all railroads, and an immense concourse of people is expected.

xpected.
The government of the Mormon Church has passed in-The government of twelve aposities, ten of whom will be present at the funeral. Joseph F. Smith and Orson Pratt, the other two Apostles, are in England. It is not probable that another President of the Church will be appointed for some time to come.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31 .- At Middletown

this evening the locomotives of the Air Line and Valley Roads, where the track of the Air Line crosses that of the Valley Road, came in collision, and both were thrown down an embankment, together with a baggage-car and a peach car. Engineer Dade went-down with his engine, and had two ribs and an arm broken. Trains are required to stop at that point before crossing either track, and the collision must have occurred through gross carelossness, though particulars have not been received.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 .- The following telegram addressed to First Assistant Postmaster General Typer was received at the Post-Office Department at half-past ten o'clock this meening: "Senator Merton passed another comfortable night. He is doing well. His appesite has not yet returned, and he is weak in conse-W. A. HOLLOWAY."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Ang. 31.—Excursions arrive here daily. Fourteen car loads same from Cohoes yesterday. The Troy Conference camp meeting will begin September 4.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 31.—The first bale of new cotton was received here to day. It was raised by Capt. Anderson Mills, near this city. It brought at auction 20 kg. per yound and was shipped to H. C. Thacher & Co., Boston.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug.—The Eastern Railroad Company will on September 1 pay 1 kg per cent on \$12,545,000 of their bonds, amounting to \$104,439, as well as on \$3,148,500 of their sterling bonds held abroad.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Miss Lovejoy of New-York, who escaped from the convent, is at present under theeare of her mother. She is insane and inclined to commit suicide. The Grey Nuns decline to receive her back in her present mental condition.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.]

OHIO ANTI-HAYES FACTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 31 .- It has just come to light that some of the letters being made public by the anti-Hayes faction are written by some of the faithful eleven and addressed to Mr. Beatty. An evening newspaper published one of these Argumantair letters, giving cord, which he makes one of the most brilliant character, and referring to an editorial in The Chicago Tribune of a few days since as fulse in every particular. Mr. Beatty bimself came faise in every particular. Mr. Beatty binuself came to the front and tried to answer the article referred to. He pretended to quote from Gen. Garfield's speech in support of his position. This he did not do, but misquoted an extract, which he made to read: "I am convinced that Packard was elected by the same vote that made Hayes President"; whereas Garfield, in fact, said it was unfair to say that Packard was elected by the same vote that elected Hayes. These maleontents are unable or unwilling to understand that it was the Returning Board that gave the vote of Louisiana to Mr. Hayes, and not the Louisiature, which was the lawful body to decide who was elected Governor. The anti-Hayes faction has doubtless gone to the end of their string, when members of their committee are compelled to write letters to their chairman for pub iscation, in order to keep up the literary bureau. It is safe to predict that the end of the great revects is near at hand.

THE VIRGINIA GOVERNORSHIP. COL HOLLIDAY'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONSERVA-

TIVE NOMINATION. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31 .- An extract from

Col. F. W. M. Holliday's letter accepting the Conservative nomination for Governor, says

tive nomination for Governor, says:

I necept the nomination with the full sense of the responsibilities it brings. The convention felt this as keening as myself, and the platform indicates a determination to remember the history of Virginia, and to preserve inviolate her public faith and credit. Now that our commonwealth has justly put on the histingents of sovereignly, assumed the control of her own sflatrs and become co-qual in the union of states, we are immediately confronted with a question which rises in importance over all others, and demands speedy settlement. I am sure the people are ready to meet it, and are now resolved that whatever plan is adopted with regard to the disposition of the public debt, it shall be such as will secure the approval of the right-thinking everywhere, and accord with the dignity and honor of the State.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN NEW-JERSEY. The Republican State Executive Committee

of New Jersey have published a call for the State Con September 25. The basis of representation will be delegate for each 200 votes cast at the last Presidential election, and one for each fraction over 100. The leading Republican candidates for Governor are ex-Gov. Newell and ex-State Senator Potts, with a number of others, among whom are ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, the Hop. I. W. Sendder of Jersey City, ex-Congressman William Walter Pheips and State Senator John Hill. The Democratic State Convention will meet at Trenton on September 10. Its 985 delegates are emosed on a basis of one for every 100 voters, and one for a fraction over fifty. For Governor the Hom. Leon Abbett, of Jersey City, is the leading candidate, with the Hon-John P. Stockton and ex-Congressman Bird as possible candidates. There is a strong feeling against Gov. Besis among the local politicians in many parts of the State, on account of his nominations during his term of office.

The general feeling on both sides is that the Fall campaign should be short. The conventions will be held into and the primaries and local conventions will also be idealy ed as long as possible.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., · Aug. 31 .- The Republican Convention for Knox County, held here to-day, adopted resolutions reaffirming the doctrines enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, and pledging its support to the reflection of Gov. Connor. A resolution of confider in and approval of the course of President Hayes elicited considerable discussion, and was tabled, but the following was adopted without dissent:

ing was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That whilst realizing that his so-called Southfor policy is an experiment; that it is looked upon by
quite a portion of the Republican party as one of donotful nature, our confidence in the integrity, patriotism
and statesmanship of R. B. Hayes remains unshaked,
and we heartily approve his efforts for the promotion of
harmony, and the peace of the country, and economy
and faithfulness in every department of the Government.

IOWA PECHIBITION NOMINATION. OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Aug. 31 .- The State Probibition Convention has nominated the Hon. Kilns Jessup of Oskaloosa for Governor. It made no other nomina-tions, but de ided to make a lively canvass against Mr. Gear, the Lepublican candidate.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

CALIFORNIA. The first general election this month will take place in California on Wednesday, the 5th inst., when members of the lower house of the Legislature, half the State Senate and various County and Municipal officers will be chosen. The question of calling a Constitutional Convention will be decided also at this election. The State Constitution was adopted in 1850, and in 1863 amendments were made respecting the tenure and mode of electing the Judiciary. The special judicial elections soldom bring out more than half the voters, and there is a strong feeling in favor of appointing the Judges for life, subject to impeachment. Walle the people generally are in favor of amending the Constitution, they are not all agreed upon the method proposed by the Legislature—a convention.

The election in Maine will be held on Monday, the 10th inst. A Governor, members of both branches of the Legislature, and county officers will be branches of the Legislature, and county our selected. The last Legislature was Republican by twenty-seven inspority in the Senate and eighty-nine majority in the House. The Republicans have renominated for Governor Selden Connor, of Augusts; the Demo-cratic candidate is Joseph H. Williams of, Augusta; the Greenback nominee is the Rev. H. C. Munson, of Skowhegan. The Greenback Legislative and County nominations are confined to the Counties of Androscoggin, Oxford and Somerset, in which ties of Androscoggin, Oxford and Somerset, in which they cast their heaviest votes last year. The Republican platform contains a clear, decisive specie-payment resolution, and also commends Civil Service Aleform. In his letter of acceptance, Gov. Comor declares that his political ordinous are "in thorough accord with the declarations of principles and aims made by the Convention." The Democratic platform contains only three resolutions. The first reaffirms and adopts the St. Lone pixtform of 1876; the second declares that "the reversal of the verdict of the American people as expressed at the ballot-box in November last, electing Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States, was the most monstrous political fraud recorded in history;" the third claims that the Southern policy is "a just acknowledgment of the wisdom of Democratic principles." In his letter accepting the Democratic principles." In his letter accepting the Democratic political by M. Williams says he concurs in the second resolution, because he nowhere finds in it "any impeachment of the President's title to the high office which he now occupies." This and other portions of his letter have caused considerable disastylation in the Democratic party and, been the cause of some bitter comments by the party press. A summary of the vote of the State in past years is given below:

RUN OVER ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

An unknown German, about seventy years ld, apparently a tramp, was run over last evening at 141st-st. and North River, by a train of the Hudson River Railroad. Both his legs were cut off above the ankles, the was sent in an unconscious condition to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.